



Advising the Congress on Medicare issues

Improving providers' performance during hospitalization episodes of care

Anne Mutti
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Goal of creating “systemness”

- Health care delivery is fragmented, not coordinated
- “siloed” payment reinforces fragmentation and drives volume
- Need to change payment incentives, particularly around costly hospitalization episodes

Average Risk-Adjusted Spending for Hospital Stay + 30 Days Post-Discharge – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Type of service	Spending Low Resource Use Hospitals	Average Spending	Spending at High Resource Use Hospitals	Difference between Spending at Hospitals with High Resource Use and Average Spending	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$
Total Episode	6,372	7,871	9,748	23.8	1,877
Hospital	4,408	4,414	4,406	-0.2	-8
Physician	547	569	576	1.2	7
Readmission	671	1,543	2,550	65.3	1,007
Post-acute care	466	998	1,780	78.4	782
Other	280	347	436	25.6	89

Readmissions

- MedPAC recommended that the Secretary reduce payment to hospitals with high readmission rates
 - Select conditions
 - Permit shared accountability; consider other approaches including virtual bundling
 - Accompanied by information on service use
- Related research and policy proposals

Bundled payment

- MedPAC recommended that the Secretary conduct a pilot to test the feasibility of bundled payment around a hospitalization episode
 - Select conditions
 - Voluntary
 - Budget neutral

Bundled payment: related research and policy proposals

- CMS ACE demonstration
- CBO budget options book
- Recommendations by the Commonwealth Fund's Commission on a High Performing Health System
- President's budget

Concept of bundling payments around a hospitalization

Admission

- Hospital services
- Physician services

+30 days

- Readmissions
- Post-acute care services
- Physician services
- Other services

CBO discussed two bundling options

- Inpatient stay + post-acute care in 30 day post-discharge period
- Inpatient stay+ physician services during the stay

Variations on bundled payment: virtual bundling

Admission

- Hospital services
- Physician services

+30 days

- Readmissions
- Post-acute care services
- Physician services
- Other services

- “Virtual bundling” -- continue to pay FFS, but adjust providers’ payment based on providers’ relative efficiency across an episode of care

Pros and cons of virtual bundling

Pros

- Holds variety of providers accountable over an episode, creating symmetrical alignment
- Addresses variation in PAC spending
- Mitigates incentives to stint, compared with bundling
- Does not require piloting; could be mandatory

Cons

- Does not allow the payment flexibility that bundling payment does
- Presents some administrative challenges

Variations on bundled payment: hybrid approach

Admission

- Hospital services
- Physician services

+30 days

- Readmissions
- Post-acute care services
- Physician services
- Other services

- “Hybrid” – bundle payment for services delivered during the hospital stay + virtual bundling.

Pros and Cons of the hybrid approach

Pros

- Efficiencies gained in volume of physician visits during stay and through shared accountability (i.e., gainsharing)
- A step toward more comprehensive bundling
- Good risk adjustment

Cons

- Could increase admissions
- Could create incentive to stint on care
- May not save Medicare much money
- Because bundling is limited to the stay, doesn't promote payment flexibility in post-discharge period

Need to improve the Medicare quality infrastructure

- Payment incentives are important, but technical assistance/support may be needed
- Need to evaluate the efficacy of Medicare's resources and regulatory requirements in promoting quality improvement and "systemness"
 - Quality improvement organizations
 - Accreditation and survey process/requirements
 - Conditions of participation

Next steps

- Perform data analysis to assess variations of bundled payment
- Investigate ways to improve the Medicare quality infrastructure